TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music-La Favorita. Booth's Ibentre-Marbet's Daly's New Theatre-The Beysl Middy Koster & Hiel's Garden-Concert Mediaan Square The tre-Hazel Kirks. Nibbo's Gorden—Mastadon Minstrels. New York Aquartum-Attincte Sports. Mattees Sational Academy of Design—Annual Exhibit Olympic Theater—Cale La Peris.

Pack Theatre-Little Detective. Standard Theatre-Miles. Non Francisco Minstrels-Beadle's Pirates Theatre Comique—Mulligan Guard Surprise. Tony Paxtor's Theatre—On West. Mations, Union Square Theatre—The Two Orphans. Windsor Theatre-Nick of the Woods.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Be Warned in Time.

A few months ago, when the exports exceeded all former experience, owing to the short crops in Europe, and the imports were comparatively limited, the balance of trade in our favor was the daily staple of self-satisfied comment. It is said to be a bad rule that will not work both ways. The tide has turned now, and the imports have recently doubled the exports. All of a sudden not a word is lisped about the balance of trade going the other way.

Let us hope that the abnormal demand for our breadstuffs may not turn out like the indemnity which France paid to Germany, and become a greater evil than a blessing. It is often more difficult to endure prosperity than adversity. The lessons of the last five hard years of suffering and privation seem already to have been forgotten in the general rush for speculation and extravagance and stock gambling.

A glauce at the imported luxuries and at the appalling aggregate of the importations, far beyond the needs of the people and all former comparison, is enough to excite alarm in the minds of all thinking men. The revenue surpasses expectation. On a single day last week the customs yielded nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. So during the height of the civil war, with twelve millions of consumers cut off, the receipts from customs almost doubled those of 1850 and 1860.

And we are paying the penalty of that reckless prodigality now, in a debt which taxes every man, woman, and child in the United States, white, black, or mixed, more than two dollars a year to meet the interest thereon alone! The country is beginning to revive from its recent prostration. The machinery of enterprise is again in active motion. Confidence has replaced depression. There is every promise of a bright future, with common prudence to guide our footsteps. But permanent prosperity is not to be assured by wild extravagance. The patient who is just getting out from a long and dangerous Illness cannot indulge with safety in riotous living. A return to full health and vigor can only be attained by belping nature in the work of restoration.

A Question and an Auswer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Democrat Born and raised in the South, I am a Southern man by education, and every emotion of my heart is Southern. Fifteen years have elapsed since the war between the States, and yet the war is still waged with more bitterness than during '61 and '65. Even our pre-tended friends in the North-Democrats like yourselfare constantly opening afresh the wounds that should long since have been healed. An honest opinion cannot be expressed but we are accused of secession proclivities. and a desire to control the Government of the United States. If we are silent, we are accused at indifference

to the well being of the country at large.

Can you woulder at our desire for a change of government? No good man, Democrat I mean, can be named in connection with the Presidency, but that his love for or forbearance toward the South is urged

Gen. GEANT is the only man who has any independ ance (and a chance of election), who has manifested any regard for our rights and feelings. Then is it surprising that we should desire him as our next President, with third-termism and all that it implies? How could his election hurt us? He favors reconciliation. With the present Supreme Court we would be much

better off with a consolidated government, with a friend-isy man at its head, than we are at present. I could give many more reasons, but it is unnecessary. We are all Moszcouray, Ala., March 23.

We are friendly to you, but not friendly to your Secession proclivities. You say that you were born Southern, and that though fliteen years have elapsed since the war your heart is still Southern. By Southernfrom the way you use it-we suppose you mean Secession. If you do, we think it is a great pity you could not be born again. You have once tried to overthrow the Gov-

ernment of the United States by force of arms. You failed. Not content with that unsuccessful effort, you now desire to accomplish the same thing by an election which will result in the "consolidation" of the Government-that is to say, in the destruction of our free institutions and the erection of an empire on their ruins!

Not only so, but you are willing to emso only that the North is trampled under foot! You may call this chivalric. We look upon it as not only treasonable, but as mean-

Mark our word, you will not succeed. Whether you go one road and follow JEF-FERSON DAVIS in female apparel, or take a new tack and follow GRANT in epaniettes so long as treason is in your heart you will only come to grief. You cannot make GRANT

We hold all parts of our common country equally dear. A patriot under the north star or under the southern constellations is a patriot still, entitled to the same rights and the same consideration.

But we have no love and no respect for the enemies of our free institutions, whereever found. Let all who seek to "consoliour Government-to erect a throne and place a King over the free people of the United States, count upon THE SUN as a sleepless and unrelenting foe. Be born again!

The Fate of an Explorer.

The news received last week from London and St. Petersburg has aroused grave apprehensions for the life of one of the most famous travellers of our time. Col. PREJEVALSKY'S expedition through western China and Thibet constituted one of the most remarkable achievements in the brilliant record of contemporary exploration. Much, however, was left unaccomplished, and it was with a view of completing the work begun that the resolute traveller undertook his latest journey in the spring of last year. Before noting the few data of his recent experience which have come to hand, and which there is too much reason to fear have been cut short by death, we may recall, very briefly, what Col. PREJEVALSKY had already done and what he meant to do.

The centre of the Asiatic continent is unquestionably one of the least known regions i

of the globe. Indeed, thanks to the late discoveries of LIVINGSTONE, STANLEY, CAM-ERON, and others, we are to-day much better acquainted with the interior of Africa. On ethnic, as well as geographical grounds, Russia may be deemed the bridge between Europe and upper Asia, and the task of exploring the Thibetan table land properly devolved on the northern empire. Nor was it without the active support and cooperation of the Czar's Government that the Russian Geographical Society resolved, ten years ago, to despatch an expedition to Mongolia and Thibet under the direction of N. DE

PREJEVALSKY, at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel attached to the general staff. PREJEVALSKY and his travelling companion Pylzow, after having traversed Siberia from one end to the other, reached Kiachta, the starting point of their Mongolian journey. From this point they went to Urga, the capital of northern Mongolia, and the residence of the Kutucha, or Sovereign Pontiff of the Northern Buddhists. From Urga the travellers crossed the northeastern part of the desert of Gobi, following the track of the tea caravans, and at the end of some six weeks reached Kalgan, a border town of China, on the line of the great wall. A journey of four days brought the travellers to Pekin, where a safe conduct was procured from the Chinese authorities, and preparations were made for a march through southwest Mongolia and Thibet, which was the real object of the expedition. After an

excursion through the northeast provinces of China, beyond the great wall, Col. PREJEVALSKY returned to Pekin, and retraced his steps to Kalgan, where the most important stage of his work began. Starting from this point in May, 1871, the Russian explorer took a southwesterly course, traversing the partially fertile belt which skirts upon the east the desert of Obi, and which is occupied by the flocks and herds of Mongol tribes tinctured in some degree with Chinese civilization. Turning westward after reaching the fortieth parallel, he penetrated far into the Thibetan table land, and but for a failure of his supplies might have pushed on to Lassa, the Mecca of the Buddhists, from which place he found himself at no great distance toward the close of 1872. After a delay of some months he started on his homeward journey, not going back over his track, but pursuing a northwesterly course toward Kashgar, which at that time was controlled by YAKUB Khan. This route led him through the most herbless and waterless part of the waste of Obi, and during the two months occupied in this stage of his journey the Russian traveller was subjected to almost incredible privations. Subsequently he entered a portion of Mantchuria which no other European with the exception of Marco Polo had ever traversed, and found a well-

wooded and well-watered region, which there

is reason to regard as the native country of

the camel. Whether the remarkable lake

described by the explorer should be identi-

fied with the mysterious Lob-Nor is a ques-

tion about which geographers are at vari-

ance; and this, by the way, was one of the

problems which Prejevalsky proposed to

solve by his present journey. After a long

but interesting march through this part of

Mantchuria, the Russian traveller emerged

in the territories of YAKUB Khan, at the

epoch of the latter's overthrow, and thence

made his way to Tashkend and to St. Petersburg. The new expedition, which, it is feared, has had an unhappy termination, was begun with the opening of last year. In April, 1879, Col. PREJEVALSKY left Zaissan, on the Chinese border, and crossing the desert of Obi to the south of Suchan, reached, in July, Shats-chou, near the middle of the extreme western edge of China proper. He seems to have passed the Thibetan frontier in safety, and to have pursued for some distance the route commonly followed by Buddhist pilgrims from Lake Koko-Nor to Lassa. Here all trace of him is lost. We hear, however, from St. Petersburg that one of the explorer's guides had made his way to Russian Turkestan, and disappearance received in China the most from a letter received at Pekin from the Hungarian explorer, Count BELA SZECHENYL and dated at Kumbum, in the interior of China. The Hungarian traveller had followed in the track of the Russian as far as the Thibetan border, intending to push on to the Buddhist Mecca. He now writes, however, that he will go no further, not wishing to share PREJEVALSKY's fate, appar-

ently taking for granted that the latter's

death was already known at Pekin.

In the existing state of feeling between Russia and China, there is too much likelihood that the brave explorer has met his death through an indirect, if not overt, intervention of the Chinese authorities. The political state of things in upper Asia has greatly changed since 1872-3, when PREJE-VALSKY traversed the same region. China was then preparing to regain her revolted provinces of eastern Turkestan, and the good will of the Russians in Kuldja was of supreme moment to her. During the last six months, however, the relations between Pebrace your conqueror and to hall him King, kin and St. Petersburg have assumed a decidedly hostile character, and since the repudiation by the Chinese Court of the treaty concluded by its own envoys, an open rupture seems unavoidable The feeling of resentment which led to this decisive measure had reached an acute stage at the time when Prejevalsky risked his life in Thibet. When we add that the Russian traveller, being provided with instruments for surveying, had frequently in his previous journey been mistaken for a spy, we can see how easy it would be for a Chinese official to render him an object of suspicion to a nomad population. On the whole, there is too much reason to believe that the foremost of Russian explorers has fallen a victim to the political imbroglio which, since his departure from St. Petersburg, has involved the Government of the Czar and the Chinese empire.

> Grant Believes in a Strong Government. GRANT expresses his regret that he had not known years ago what he knows now. He professes to have learned a great deal

during his journey among the kingdoms of the Old World. What has he learned? He has learned that a great deal of government is better for the people than a

little. What is the proof of this? He says it requires a great deal of government to enable the people of the Old World to extract a bare subsistence from the soil.

If this is so, then without a great deal of government they could not subsist.

In other words, according to his doctrine the prosperity of a people is proportionate to the amount of government they have. Belleving this, if he is a patriot he must desire a strong government for the people of his own country.

And yet, in the face of this explicit avowal, I usually so, on account of the recent large

persons may be found so incredulous as to shipments to the Berlin Fish Fair and the doubt whether he wants to be King!

Lenks in the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court in the ease of the Missouri Pacific Company, affecting large interests, was known in New York four days before it was announced from the bench on the 22d instant. How did it get out? If this was an exceptional instance of premature disclosure of the important decrees of that tribunal, it might well excite comment and indignation.

But among the scandals of the times none is greater than that every judgment of the Supreme Court involving great corporations or speculations, has been made known to interested parties before being formally delivered in public. The decree in the case of the Pacific railroads, by which the interest on the bonds advanced by the United States was made payable with the maturity of the debt, was known to JAY GOULD and his associates ten days before it was read in court. Millions changed hands on that occasion, and the beneficiaries had the advan-

tage of inside information. It is absurd to suppose that these things happen by eavesdropping about the consultation room; and to charge the offence on subordinates, who cannot in the nature of things be guilty, is a despicable resort. The Court has long known that the leak is among the Judges themselves, and although the fact is not now susceptible of legal proof, there is little moral doubt as to the person

who wears the solled ermine. When Judges are appointed to reverse the decisions of their own Court, to stultify its record in the interest of huge corporations, and to sanction fraud by refusing to hear testimony, as MILLER and STRONG and BRADLEY did on the Electoral Commission, is it surprising that confidence in the Integrity of the tribunal should be shaken, or that an upright Judge like DAVID DAVIS should retire from such contact? The Court is demoralized, and sadly needs reconstruction. With Grantism restored to power it would become an instrument of vulgar despotic rule, and an authority for the overthrow of free government. The next President will in all human probability have the appointment of five Judges in the first two years of his term of oflice.

The old frigate Constellation, which started on Saturday with a cargo of food and clothing for the starving peasants in Ireland is almost as well known in American naval history as the famous Constitution, whose reneated victories earned for her the name of Old Ironsides. The Constellation was one of several war vessels launched in 1798, when the renown of PAUL JONES's great sea fight yet fired the saliors of the young republic with emulation. England was as yet unconquered on the sea, and a British brig was counted a match for a frigate of any other nation. It was the Constellation and her sister ships built in the same year that in the war of 1812 fairly astonished the world by meeting the British frigates single-handed and forcing them to strike their flags. The first victory of the Constellation, won the year after she was launched. over the French frigate Insurgente, occasioned great rejoicing. Not long afterward she met the French man-of-war Vengeance, much her superior in force, and, after a desperate battle, so riddled the enemy with cannon shot that he could barely crawl into port. By the unfortunate loss of her mainmast the Constellation was prevented from making a prize of the Frenchman. These victories aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and made the navy universally

We find the following statement in the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis:

"Mr. Turnes has ignomimiously tailed in his attempt to corner all the good hotel rooms in Cincinnatt." If there is any evidence that Mr. TILDEN has tried to hire all the good hotel rooms in Cincinnutt we shall be clad to see it; and if the Post-Dispatch will publish the same, it shall be con-

spicuously copied in THE SUN. The Pottawattomies are the latest Indian tribe to cry out against the Indian administration of SCHUEZ and HAYES. They tell Congress that they have been robbed of their lands by means of deeds to which their names were reported that, while he was searching for a | forged, although they had no right, even if they road which had been missed, his leader and | had had the desire, to alienate their lands; that his companions had disappeared. That this by means of fraudulent letters of administration and appointments as guardians, swindlers sinister interpretation must be inferred | have collected their annuities as if they were dead, and the portions of their children as if the fathers were no longer living; and that the late Commissioner HAYT threatened them with arrest when they asked for redress, so that they think he must have been "one of the gang who despoiled us." The experience of asking re-dress and receiving a threat of arrest is so

> give the story an air of probability. The rage for politics which lately excited Maine has been cooled by the ice business. The news of a short crop on the Hudson has started the Penobscot and Kennebec into unwonted ac tivity, and everybody is cutting who can. With prices going up and the demand outrunning the prodigious supply, no wonder that Maine has learned to be happy again. This is a more profitable way of expending surplus energy than wrangling over the bygone works and

familiar under the modern Indian policy as to

Constantinople is a loag way from Washington, but the sympathies of Haves's fraudulent heads of departments will leap across the intervening seas to that much-perturbed Turk MAHMOUD NEDIM PASHA, Minister of the Interior. A reforming Grand Vizier is actually trying to cut down Mahmoud Nedim's estimatesfor all the world like a Democratic House.

The year has begun badly for misers. Two representatives of the class have already died. One was a Russian, and he starved and troze o death lying on a pile of rags in his hut. Underneath him were half a million dollars in gold, and alike sum in securities. The other one was a New Haven woman-Nancy Ban-THOLOMEW-and, although she was a church member, and worth \$30,000, so strong was her love for the gold that perisheth, that she added to her hoard by picking up bits of coal and twine, and by begging. Both of these persons died alone, and their death was embittered by the knowledge that they could not take their gold with them.

It is announced that another monarch is about to visit this city, no less a crowned head than the King of Siam, who is to be brought here in an American man-of-war. When he comes he will undoubtedly find the lamps of Aldermanic hospitality trimmed and burning

Again the Oak Alley Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh has made an unholy spectacle of itself. Not content with the harm done already in the long wrangle over Preacher Woodston, they renewed it again yesterday. The Woodsiders and anti-Woodsiders were at yesterday's meeting, and the Mayor and the police came, too, and stopped the fight and cleared the church. There seems to be a field for Christian missionary work in Pittsburgh.

Cultural Association holds its meeting. It is probable that a great part of the success of this body is due to its happy union of a jentific and practical elements-the ichthyologist and the fishmonger. It contrives to cover in its discussions most matters that are of importance to the fishery interests of the country-outside of Lawyer Evants's State papers. And the members not only discuss but at fish at their annual reunion. While a ordinary times its meetings are interesting. the present one may be expected to be un-

To-day and to-morrow the American Fish-

preparations made to have America well represented there. The association has already had a decided influence on governmental

just begun. In raising Vienr-General Doane of Newark to the dignity of a prelate of the papal household, Lto XIII. is animated by the sentiment that led Prus IX. to call Archbishop Mc-CLOSKEY into the Sacred College. There are two things worth noting about the new appointment. Monsigner Doane went out of Protestantism, therein resembling two of the three English Cardinals, Drs. Manning and New-MAN; and he comes of one of the three or four American families in which ecclesinstical distinction seems to be hereditary. His father was the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. and his brother is the Protestant Episcopal

treatment of fish culture, though its mission is

Bishop of Albany. Old Kaiser WILHELM's little talk to his anybody-not even the members of the Universal Peace Association. Nowadays Kaisers propose, but BISMARCKS and events dispose.

The killing of 120 men and the wounding of 400 seems a heavy death roll to charge against the construction of the St. Gothard tunnel. It would be interesting to compare this with the mortality of a year's running of the New York elevated roads, were the facts in the latter case

istan has its risks as well as its attractions. That the British troops have already sustained losses in their spring campaign is unquestionable. A severe defeat just now would have a tremendous effect on the Parliamentary elections. Easter has brought joy to many, but per-

The rough-shed way of treating Afghan-

haps to none more than the thousands of planomakers, whose labor struggle has been so completely successful. Perhaps, however among those to whom the Easter season has brought relief, if not actual joy, must be put also the piano bosses. One additional stage in the diplomacy of

the COURTNEY-HANLAN-RILEY race has been reached by securing the signatures of all three oarsmen to the same paper. But of course the ultimate disposition of the actual rowing is still

POLICE JUSTICES' IRREGULARITIES.

Ignoring the Law Commanding Rotation in Prior to 1873, the administration of law n the Police Courts was impeded by the per-

mapent location of the Justices in the districts where they desired to increase their political that year, it was prescribed: And among other provisions of said rules for securing a rigerous, orderly, and just administration in said courts,

they shall contain regulations: 1. As to the Justices who shall hold such courts, at times to be specified, and shall provide for a rotation of Justices holding the same. The Board of Police Justices adopted the required rules, the first of which, after specifying that the several Justices should hold the sevcral Police Courts "in rotation for terms of four months respectively," further said;
Such assignments shall be made by the Beard of Police Judices in such manner and under such restrictions as shall scause a complete rotation of each Junitee in each of the several court, and no Justice shall be assigned to any one court a second time until he shall have presided during one term at each of the districts.

At first that rule was respected, so that when At first that rule was respected, so that when, for purely personal reasons, it was desired, in 1874, to make an exchange between Justices Kilbreth and Wandell, a formal resolution of the Board was adopted on April 28. Certain of the Justices are equally strict yet in their respect for the letter of the law. Last year, when Justice Kasmiro's health became so bad that he was unable to endure the fatigue of sitting at Essex Market, where the duty is very severe, Justice Otterbourg willingly consented to exchange with him, so that he might go up to Hariem, where the work is lightest; but he required that the Heard of Justices Should pass a resolution authorizing the exchange. Justices Kilbreth and Wandell are careful in their obquired that the Board of Justices should pass a resolution authorizing the exchange. Justices Kilbreth and Wandel are careful in their observance of the rule of relation, and Bixty seldom makes an exchange, only doing so on the request of some other Justice. But among the others there is a very marked tendency to protract their terms of services in particular courts. True as the needle to the pole, Duffy tends to the Tombs, Murray to the Fifty-seventh street, Morgan to Jefferson Market, and Patterson to Essex Market. Out of twenty months, Justices Duffy sat at the Tombs about tourteen. According to the assignments Justice Fammers bould now be at Essex Market and Justice Smith at Harlem, but it suits them better to reverse that arrangement, and without any resolution of the Board of Justices. Justice Patterson sits at Essex Market, though assigned to Fifty-seventh street, and Murray, ignoring his assignment to Essex Market, though assigned to Fifty-seventh street.

Essex Market, remains at Fifty-seventh street. Two Literary Bureaus.

Washington, March 29 .- But two of the Demcratic aspirants for the Presidency have formal organsuons at Washington. The friends of Mr. Hendricks in cress and the clerks from Indiana at the Capitol have a club to keep him before the people, who might other wise forget that he was among the possibilities at Cincinnati. Senator McDonald is the machinist.

spendence, which is industriously engaged in circulating his recent epinions in defence of State sovereignty. His many opinions sustaining the Pacific Sailroad and other great corporations, and the land grabs in California, have not yet been republished by this active bureau, but the omission will probably be supplied from other friendly sources, with biographical noies to add to their interest.

To Settle Controversies Between Dual State

Washington, March 29 .- Mr. Herbert (Dem. Also introduced a bill in the House to-day, by request, prescribing and defining the manner of gnaranteeing to ch State a regularizan form of government. It pro-dues that when wer the President shall ascertain that ere exists in any state a controversy between two or-nized bisdies, each cumming to be the Lexistature of cli State, and such controversy carnot be determined: the lawfully constituted authorities of such state thour reserve to military force, be shall communicate e just of such controversy to the Schate, which shall termine which is either of the two loodies, is the Legis-ture of the state.

The Democratic State Convention.

The time and place for the Democratic State Convention has not yet been fixed. The committee who was appeared by the State Committee to do this work. was appeared by the State Committee to do this work separated without reaching a decision, and its country members have some to their bounes. Corporation Coursel William C. Whitney, one of the committee, said vestoring that its decision avoid by more public longy or temperate. The farmacy committee will not call the farmacy State towerhoot until the hard when and where the Bernscraft Convention is to said, as they intend to find their convention in the place and on the day selected by the Bernscraft. The relation provails among local politicans a test the two conventions will be held in Syracuse of the 21st or 27th of April.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Senator Jones of Florida, from the Committees on Public Buildings and brounds of the House and Senate, acting jointly, reported

An Old Law Reporter's Death.

Arthur Johnes, one of the oldest and most Arthur Johnes, one of the oldest and most malely known law reporters in the city, and more resently a practising lawyer, was boried from his home in Jersey City resterday. Mr. Johnes was admitted to the bar in 1830, and was Thomas C. Shearman's law particle his was a member of Durvea's Comive to the war of the rebellion, and lost a let in the battle of Gaines's Farm. He is came convected with one of the ment press associations, and afterward went to the fidence from which he retired to practice law. He was accurate, parochains, and consciously of the dath, and was to his terty-ofth year.

The Centennial of our Independence. WASHINGTON, March 29,-Mr. S. S. Cox of New

York city introduced a bill in the House to-day providing for celebrating the 190th antiversary of the treaty of each art the recognition of American independence by inciding a formal product of a property of the rest of the continuous of american independence by inciding a product of a pro

Another Lift for Princeton.

From the Times. Princeton College is to have a new telescope asting \$25,000. The money to purchase the instrument has been subscribed by the friends of the college, Robert

Our esteemed contemporary, the World, is very strong in geography and in obelishs, but it seems to need a literary editor. It describes Mr. Alfred Austin as the author of the " Light of Asia" and as a Knight of the White Elephant Mr. Edwin Arnold is the man really

FROM FAR STAMBOUL

Col. Synge's Scrape-A Plot Against the Sultan-The Murder of Col. Koumaroff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5 .- The past week has been unusually replete with sensations. First we received the painful intelligence that Col. Synge had been captured by brigands in Macedonia, and was in great danger; then came the news of a plot against the life of the Sultan, and the discovery of dynamite bombs in the house of one of his aides-de-camp; and tastly the assassination of Col. Koumaroff, one of the military commissioners attached to the Russian embassy. Col. Synge I knew well. He spent some

the British army, but had bought a large prop-

erty near Verria, about sixty miles from Salonica, where he had lived for some years in security. I often suggested that his residence there must involve danger from the brigands Generals about the improbability of their hav-ing any more fighting to do will not reassure sured me that he was too well known, too well armed, and surrounded by too many trusty men in his employ to incur any real risk. He was a Colonel in the Turkish gendarmerie, but as the Turkish Government has not allowed that force to be organized, he was practically unemployed, though just before the attack he had been absent on an errand of mercy, having been charged with the distribution of funds among the Moslem refugees in Eastern Roumelia. It appears that a band of Volaks, headed by a notorious rufflan of the name of Niko, came down upon his farm, but that he was not altogether taken by surprise, and defended himself against the band for two hours; I am not aware with what result, so far as the damage inflicted upon his assailants was concerned, as the accounts we have received are very meagre. But finding they could not capture him in any other way. hey ultimately determined to burn him out and he was thus compelled to surrender. He succeeded in getting a letter through to the British Consul at Salonica. It was accompanied by one from Niko, in which the brigand chief innounced that he required a ransom of £15,-000 and that if this sum was not forthcoming within ten days, he would cut off Col. Synge's nose and send it to Salonica and wait three days. At the expiration of that time he would send down the Colonel's ears, and would then wait three days more, when, if the ransom was still unpaid, he would send down the Colonel's head. Col. Synge begged earnestly in his letter that no troops should be started out, as, if the band found they were pursued by the military, they would at once take his life. Mr. Blunt the English Consul-General at Salonica, who is an old resident in Turkey, at once proceeded to the neighborhood of the outrage, but the band seem to have taken the alarm, and the last accounts are that they have separated, and that Mr. Blunt has failed to put himself in communication with the chief. strength. Consequently, in an act passed in | Ho has received full powers from the British Government to pay whatever sum is necessary for the Colonel's release. All this causes the greatest anxiety to Col. Synge's friends, as the ten days have elapsed and Niko is notorious for the deeds of oodshed and cruelty which he has perpetrated. His father and brother are in prison at Salonica.

for other crimes, and it is hoped that this circumstance may facilitate negotiations. Two English frigates are cruising off the coast to prerent the escape of the brigands to any of the Greek islands, but these will probably, should they believe themselves in danger, cross the frontier into Greece. Although not actually Greeks, the Greeks have claimed the Volaks as belonging to their nationality in the recent controversy with the Bulgarians as to the races by which this province is populated. However, doubtless before you receive this you will have heard by telegraph Col. Synge's fate.

In regard to the recent conspiracy against the Sultan, it is a somewhat delicate matter on which to write, as I am well acquainted with some of the members of the family to which the suspected aide-de-camp belongs. It is altogether a very mysterious affair, and the investigations in regard to it are conducted with the utmost secreey. I am disposed to think howtempt to work upon the fears of the Sultan for private purposes. A Greek who has resided in England, and been naturalized a British subject, is implicated. It was occupying the attention of the Pera gossips, when they were suddenly diverted from it by the assassination of Col. Koumaroff at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in | which their contract has yet to run. Besides one of the most frequented roads leading into Pera. I passed the spot on horseback an hour and many other foreigners are likely to afterward, but the excitement was at an end. find themselves in the same category, and and I did not hear of the occurrence until I had returned from my ride.

It appears that he was riding with the Rusbeen presented to the latter by the Sultan. | entitled by them. They had just reached the outskirts of the town, where one or two suburban cafes attract pleasure seekers on a fine Sunday afternoon. and as this was Sunday, there were plenty of people in the immediate neighborhood, while | not merely among the poorer classes, but at the top of a gentle rise, about a hundred yards beyond, there was a Turkish corps de garde. As the horsemen were walking their horses up the hill, Col. Koumaroff being a few yards in the rear, three shots were rapidly fired by a man who rushed from the roadside. where he had been standing with two companions. He sent two bullets through the upper part of Col. Koumaroff's thigh, and a third after Mr. Onou, the Charge d'Affaires, just grazing that gentleman's coat. The three men then took to their heels. Mr. Onou galloped on to the guardhouse for assistance, and Col. Koumaroff, having just strength enough to dismount, sunk to the ground. He was immediately put into a passing carriage, and taken to a hospital in the neighborhood; but, after lingering two days, he expired the day before

yesterday, at 5 o'clock A. M. Meantime the guard, with some Turkish mounted police, set off in full ery after the assassins, two of whom they captured early in the afternoon in the valley of the Sweet Waters. The third, who fired the shots, escaped for some hours longer. He was, however, finally overtaken by the officer commanding the police, who was mounted and alone at the time he came up with him. The rufflan turned and shot the officer's horse dead. The officer then went in chase on foot, coming up with the fugitive, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which both were severely wounded; but, assistance arriving, the murderer was captured, and the officer has since been rewarded for his conduct, though his life is not yet altogether out of danger. The assassin is not likely to live. He has ad-

mitted the crime, and declares that he was in a condition of religious fanaticism at the time. and scarcely knew what he was doing, beyond feeling an overpowering desire to kill the first Ginour he saw. His companions, who were, also wounded in their encounter with the police. corroborate this story, and assert that they did all in their power to prevent him from firing. It is worthy of note, however, that he has a brother who is a groom in the Sultan's palace; and according to one account there had been some conversation between the men in regard to the Sultan's habit of making presents of his horses to Christians, of which they disapproved. Just at this moment a gentleman riding a horse recognized as one of the Sultan's happens to pass, and he falls a victim to the mingled feeling of jealousy and fanaticism otherwise the person to have been shot was the eading rider, more especially as he filled an official post more likely to attract Moslem vengeance. The three men were Bosniacs, and, therefore, Slav by race, from which it is conjectured that they may have been hired by Nihilists to avenge the death of one of their number, who was arrested at the instance of Mr. Onou. a short time ago, and who immediately committed suicide. But the other theory seems the more probable.

I went to Col. Koumaroff's funeral yesterday and it had quite the character of a demonstration. Large crowds went out from the town to witness the procession, which was composed of nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps.

a battalion of Turkish infantry, a guard of honor from the Russian and Austrian men-of-war, and a considerable concourse of the nri-

vate friends of the deceased. He was a young side of the horizon lift a little than they lower officer of great promise, only 28 years of age, who had gone through all the dangers of the late campaign at Plevna, and had seemed to bear a charmed life. It is possible that further investigation may yet throw more light on the affair. Meantime the fortunate or rather unfortunate possessors of horses which have been presented to them by the Sultan are rather

chary of riding them. Radical Financial Measures-Dangers Ahead CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12 .- The event of

the week has been the official notification issued by the Turkish Government, announcing that with a view to safeguarding the interests of the months of last summer at Therapia, and was universally popular. He had been an officer in Treasury and promoting the general monetary equilibrium, the public revenues will only be eceived on and after the coming financial year. which begins to-morrow, in gold, or in other money, at its real and not its nominal or flictitions value. To facilitate this change, the Government has taken measures for gradually withdrawing the debased metallic money from circulation, and it will suspend for the present the further coinage of silver in any considerable quantity, so that silver money may retain its proper firmness and value and not be depreclated.

This decree, which has been telegraphed throughout the country, has excited the greatest consternation among the country people. Since the withdrawal of the caimé or paper money, a measure which was no doubt necessary, but which produced the greatest distress among the poorer classes at the time, the taxes have been paid in the ordinary debased metallic currency which practically forms the circulation of the country, except in the large towns. The effect of this deeree is to reduce its value by about one-half, so that the whole taxation of the country is virtually doubled. It is calculated that the amount of the depreciation represents a sum equivalent to about two millions sterling.

I understand that telegrams are pouring in from the Governors from all parts of the country, stating that it will be quite impossible for the country people to meet this increased demand and if the measure is persisted in it is feared that disturbances may ensue. The poverty and distress since the war have been excessive, the peasantry have already been squeezed dry by tax gatherers, and this seems likely to be the last straw which will break the camel's back. The whole burden fails directly upon the poor people, and must produce profound and widespread discontent. This, however, will not be confined to the poorer classes, for the Porte has also decided to reduce the salaries of all public servants receiving upward of 2,000 pinstres a month, or, according to the new system, of paying salaries at the rate of gold, and not at the metallic rate. The adoption of this gold standard will be to reduce the value of the pure silver coins in circulation, and will be felt by the higher classes.

Another of the results of the new financial scheme which is being einborated is the stoppage of the salaries of the foreign officers, of whom the majority are British, now in the service of the Turkish Government. There are about a dozen English officers, at the head of whom is the celebrated Baker Pasha, who are under a a three-years' contract with the Porte, and who came out to Turkey to organize a gendarmerie, which was one of the measures of reform which the Turkish Government promised to introduce. It soon became evident, however, that if exciting disorders and abuses throughout the country were suppressed by a force under British control, the prestige of the Turkish Government would be seriously diminished, while that of England would be proportionately increased. The creation of this force was therefore resisted by Osman Pasha, the hero of Pievna, and the military authorities generally, and the agents of Russia at the Porte did all in their power to excite the suspicions of the Sultan in regard to Engand's designs in the matter. The consequence has been that no gendarmerie has ever been formed, and that most of the officers engaged to organize it have been kicking their beels in Constantinople for the last two years and a half. frawing their pay, which ranged from £500 to £800 a year, doing nothing. This was not their fault, as they have been urgently pressing for employment of any kind, but the local military jealousy steadily opposed itself to their requests being attended to. They are now two months in arrears of pay, and it is understood that they are not to expect any for the four months during sian Charge d'Affaires, on a horse which had the pecuniary advantages to which they are

find themselves in the same category, and those who have taken the precaution to have contracts with the Porte are certainly not likely to submit tamely to being deprived of the pecuniary advantages to which they are entitled by them.

It is probable, therefore, that the Government will find that these new financial arrangements will produce serious discontent, which may lead to grave complications, not merely among the poorer classes, but among the officials and the foreigners. So far the attempt of the British Government to introduce reforms into the administration has proved utterly abortive. A number of military Consuls and Vice-Consuls have been scattered throughout Asia Mileor, who are powerless to throughout Asia Minor, who are powerless to give effect to their representations and remonstrances, and who are laughed at by the local authorities and proportionately discredited. This was to be predicted from the outset, Any one who had any knowledge of the country must have been aware that all attempts to introduce reform at the extremities, and discriminate between the Christian and Mohammedan populations, whether in Asia or Europe, must end in failure.

The only chance of removing the evils of the existing system is the reconvocation of the chambers at Constantinople. Excellent materials exist in the country for a popular assembly, in which all classes and religions should be fairly represented, and which would be far more capable of grappling with the administrative problem than the agents of interfering Governments, who are comparatively ignorant of the local conditions, and who must inevitably incur the prejudice and hostility of the native authorities. experiment succeeded very well when it was tried for a short time three years ago, but various influences combined to nip it in the bud, and it is very much to be regretted that they to a great extent still exist. But it had the effect of giving to the people a taste of popular institutions, and I understand that a strong feeling exists throughout the country in favor of a re-newal of Midhat Pasha's Constitution, or one similar to it; and this feeling the new financial measure may tend to bring to a head, The Montenegrin frontier question has taken

a more favorable turn within the last day or two, and there seems some hope now of a settlement. If within a very few days an agreement is not arrived at, nostilities will certainly break out between the Albanians and Montenegrins, and as it will be impossible for the Turkish Government to force the former to cede the territory granted to Montenegro by the treaty of Berlin. it is probable that Austria will be made the mandataire of Europe to give effect to that treaty. This will involve the invasion of Albania by Austria, with a view to the coercion of those stubborn mountaineers. But this will evoke an outburst of popular sentiment in Italy, where there is a strong traditionary feeling in favor of Albania, or, rather, in favor of an annexation of a portion of the Albanian const where Italian colonies existed in old times, and the Italia Irredenta party will take advantage of it to force their hostile auti-Austrian policy on the Government. A war between Austria and Italy means a Euror on war, as the whole Eastern question will be respened by it, It is probable that these considerations will induce a conciliatory attitude on the part of Turkey toward Montenegro, and that an arrangement will be arrived at. The proposal of England that a technical delineation commission should be appointed to settle the Greek frontier question has been refused

more menacingly than ever on the other, and he must be an optimist indeed who can indules the hope that the present year will close without events of thrilling interest, and most probably of a character fatal to the peace of Europe,

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Efforts in the House to Bednee the Expense of this Costly Luxury.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The House this afternoon went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The pending amendment, striking out the clause appropriating \$20,000 for charge d'affaires and diplomatic officers abread, was defented, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.), providing that any envoy extraordinary. Minister plenipose, tiary, or Minister resident shall be absent from his poster or a space of four months or more a any one year, the salary of such officer shall be different to the covered into the Treasury.

Treasury.

Mr. Blackburn moved to decrease the appro-Mr. Binekburn moved to decrease the appropriation for the salary of Secretary of Legallog at China from \$5,000 to \$2,500. Rejected,
Mr. Cox (Dem. N. V.) replied to some remarks made last Saturday by Mr. Blount (Dem. Ga), who had thrown out the intimation that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had been dersign in its duty in not reporting a measure for the reform of the diplomatic system. That inimation was not authorized by lasts, so far as he (Mr. Cox) was concerned. He had opposed again and again the useless diplomatic system by which the Treasury was deploted, and for which the Government received no adequate compensation or services rendered. He would withdraw from the subaries of Ministers just as much money as possible to aggrandize the emasular system, believing that the great need of the country was the extension of commerce and trade. Therefore he fest some resonnent at being reproached in the silightest degree. He would strike down the salaries of men whose only business seemed to be to dine at cales, listen to the gossip of men who were not in sympathy with republican institutions, and return tome at pleasure, when not gallivanting through Europe.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Curious Influence of Electric Light upon Ver tation.

From the Landon Times. At the meeting of the Roval Society last evening (Murch 4) Dr. C. W. Siemens, F. R. S., gave a detailed description of some experiments upon the above surgest which have been conducted during the last two months at his house at Sherwood, and exhibited specimens. The method pursued was to plant quick-grawing seeds and plants, such as mustard, carrets, swedes, beans, candiners, and meious, in pots, and these pots were divided into four groups, one of which was kept entirely in the dark, one swedes, beans, cucumers, and meious, in pois, and these pots were divided into four groups, one of which was kept entirely in the dark, one was exposed to the influence of the electric light outs, one to the influence of the electric light outs, one to the influence of daylight outs, and one to daylight and electric light in succession. The electric light was applied for six hours each evening—from 5 to 11—and the plants were then left in darkness during the reminder of the night. The general result was that the plants kept entirely in the dark soon died; those exposed to electric light only or to daylight only throve about egually; and these exposed to both day and electric light throve far better than either. The specially, and these exposed to both day and electric light throve far better than either. The specially, and these exposed to both day and electric light throve far better than either, the specially, and the serious daylight only throve about egually; and these experiments already made are sufficiently justify the following conclusions; 1. That electric light is effectious in producing chlorophylin the leaves of plants, and in promiting growth. 2. That an electric centre of light enum to 1,400 candles placed at a distance of two metres from growing-plants appeared to be equal in effect to average daylight at this senson of the year; but that more economical effects can be obtained by more powerful light centres. 3. That the carbonic acid and plants genous compounts generated in diminutive quantities in the electric are produce no sensible deisterious effects upon plants appeared to he day, but make increased and vigorous progress if sulgected during daytime to sunlight and during the match available to counteract the effect of night frost, and is likely to promote the settine and ripenting of fruit in the open air, 6. That the radiation of heat from powerful electric ares can be made available to counteract the effect plants can sustain because of electric light, 5.

the effect of night freet, and is likely to promote the setting and ripening of fruit in the open air. 6. That while under the influence of electric light plants can sustain increased stoys heat without colingsing, a circumstance favorable to forcing by electric light, 7. That the expense of electre-horizontained energy, and is very moderate where matural sources of such energy, such as waterinis, can be made available.

Before concluding his observations, Dr. Siemens placed a part of dudding tuips in the full brightness of an electric lamp in the meeting room, and in about forty minutes the buds had expanded into full bloom.

English Faces and American Faces. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Five years ago I boarded in a large peases in Paris. We were all either Euclish or American. One day a round-seed, beery beery Englishman sout at table in describing an beery beery functionman sain at those, in describing a American, "She is latelies based, like Aratiana Lincoln like fil the Americana" Now, I wasn't a bit off-nord though all my commartans were. The latel around the table and saw a cuberton of gentle faced, well-dress American men and wasness and, interspersed between a solled contact, conversable Eurists keeple. The highly

A Remarkable Legislature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE After I sent my brief communication about the action of the Connecticut Legislature in respect of the Capitol Commis-ioners, on the day of adjournm at the S-nate passed the bill, sent it to the House, which, asnamed of its the bill, sent it to the House, which, asnamed or its former action, also passed it, and so the Commissioners receive the pattry concernation of about \$4.00 a year agleed by held the pattry concernation of about \$4.00 a year agleed by held thing the beautiful Capital at Harliont.

But there is a normal transmit the time there or mains, and it the sentence is carried out the will be long May 18. His equally guilty nearboard as esserted a new trial, which as I said. They had be a lighter sentence or even tracquisati. But there is the even were danger that the action of the Logistonier in handing Hamfin will not a large that the large May 18. His partial will not be action of the Logistonier in handing Hamfin will not easily the action of the Logistonier in handing thumin the first sentence, which are in the large transmitted to the former transmitted to be in the pattern of committation of Hamfins sentence, which need at least a year's chap, a large that the State. If Allen are off with a lighter sentence, and Hamfin to home, so may set down another murder to the register of a new rice. New York, March 20, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rumor referred to in a communication published in your paper of Feb. 10, to the effect that a fast tenable Lendon beauty had eloped with the young Earl of S , would appear from the latest London papers to have been unfounded. The London Phase gives the name of the hady in its list of those present at the Princess of Wales's ball on Murch 10.

It always is the second to the most bearing wowen and distillutioned and appear and was not the bearing the interest bearing the interest bearing the interest with a most bearing the interest with a man by Lady II, and Mrs. I, which indeed, here a slotty rescuiding the man Mrs. I, which indeed, here a slotty rescuiding to the second their These which is the way were made of some right back undertal consequences all every with colour but the second into dumination as costly to the packet of beautiful to the eye.

New York, March 200

An Astonished Country Christian.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SEC. I am from the country, and process to be a finished the prediction of the section TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SUS I am from

A Virginia d'udge en Trial. LYNCHIUDA, Va., March 200-Too second case of the Posted States again the common amples are violation in the Constitution game on the Landburg County of Realistance County of Realistance County of the County of th

A Famous Beauty Invents a New Garment,

The "Jersey" has reached New York, Por-